# The Washington Times

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

### MEXICO AND TOLLS RE PEAL.

It is not apparent how the precipirepealing the free-tolls law. At the output of the world. bottom of the controversy over tolls, whole nation of the importance of the canal, and of the necessity for our complete control of it, can help a propaganda that would urge us

to surrender that complete control. The country is getting a reminder of how supremely important is the navy to national safety; of what transcendent importance the control of the canal may be in a time of war or the menace of war. The notion of dividing with any other nation, under any treaty or agreement, our absolute sovereignty of the canal will be more than ever repugnant to American sentiment. in view of the present spectacle of war's possibilities in the Caribbean

### ANOTHER MARCH ON' PEKING?

the isolation of Mexico City presents | not deliver an ultimatum to Washa parallel to the condition in Peking ington; he does not "demand" that at the crisis of the Boxer rebellion. American forces be withdrawn and So long as the curtain is drawn, his reparation accepted for the there can be only conjecture as to Tampico and other incidents derogawhat is happening behind it. We tory to American dignity. He uses know, because we have yet in mind the events of February, 1913, that his note is a fair presentation of its there is the possibility of a tremend-spirit—the word "invite." ous explosion in the City of Mexico. Even if the veil shall be lifted and future.

There is, then, the possibility that we may be confronted with the necessity of sending an expenditionprecisely as the allied powers were thority to make that reparation. compelled to send a force to Peking | Carranza could hardly do less than realization that the United States is save the beleaguered foreigners this, if he is to make any pretense in Boxer days. A march to Mexico of seriously maintaining his claim and effective effort when need arises.

# PRODUCTION.

Stockholm. It has attracted the no- able. tice of the British board of trade in its return on iron and steel.

less than two centuries, even were the present rate of output not ex- ment. reeded on the average.

cipal ore-producing countries are estimated to be, in the United States, These are bad times for the people the safe side. Their bump of caution, 4,258,000,000 tons, the equivalent in who think it is a sin to authorize he said. "Is almost as well developed a metallic iron being 2,305,000,000 more than one battleship a year, and that of a certain colored man named theories Augustus White. A friend of tons; in Germany and Luxemburg, who would be well enough pleased if mine, who had taken a farm in Virginia, 3,878,000,000 tons, estimated to yield that one could be cut out and the whitewash his chicken coop. He was 1,360,000,000 tons of metallic iron; in money given to improvement of referred to George Augustus White. the United Kingdom, 1,300,000,000 Skunk Creek and the dredging of tomorrow, I know of a hen coop that tons, equal to 455,000,000 tons of harbor works on Owl Lake. The you can clean out metal; in France, 3,300,000,000 tons, equal to 1,140,000,000 tons of metal, battleship side, and those Democrats do it in the daytime? and in Spain, 711,000,000 tons, equal who used to chide Republican naval to 349,000,000 tons of metal.

which are stated in the report to ex- mor at each other. Chairman Padist in present workings, the potential gett, of the Naval Committee, used resources of the world not yet de- to be a "little navy" man. That was veloped are estimated to amount to back in the days when he didn't fore-123,377,000,000 tons of ore, repre- see that he would ever be chairman senting 53,136,000,000 tons of iron. of the committee, and it was easy to "Just come and tell me," his mother Further, very large supplies of iron criticise what the other party proore are understood to exist in China, posed to do. But now Mr. Padgett

Canada and other countries, but no is supporting a bigger naval pro
"Just come and tell me," his mother replied.

"Tell you!" he exclaimed in astonishment. "Why, you couldn't hit the spring blossoms adorned the church.

The bride, wore black charmeuse and chantilly lace with a corsage bouquet of white sweet peas. Mrs. Stabler, mother broad side of a barn!"—Lippincott's.

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definite information is at present gram ta. n most of those he used to available as to their extent.

Complete particulars in regard to the output of iron ore in 1912 are pulled on him yesterday, to show not yet available, but it may be that he has changed front. Of course

United Kingdom and Spain, in the an inadequate navy? tation of trouble in Mexico can help order given, these countries producthe Administration in its program of ing about six-sevenths of the total

The quantity of pigiron produced lies the question whether this coun- in the world in 1912 may be estitry is going to run its own canal, or mated at 72,000,000 tons, the prinlet somebody else dictate the terms cipal countries of production being on which it shall be operated. It is the United States, Germany and the most instant and effective use of impossible to believe that a warlike United Kingdom, in the order named, condition that suddenly reminds the which together account for about power it possesses. The contrast seven-ninths of the world's output.

## THE CARRANZA NOTE.

General Carranza's note to Secretary Bryan, defining his attitude and that of the constitutionalist government, is commonly construed as a notification that if the United States does not change its program, fecting a system which has now the constitutionalists will join forces with Huerta and undertake to present a united Mexico to oppose our arms. Perhaps that is the proper construction, but it does not seem to be the only one possible. Carranza occupies a most difficult

and delicate position. He cannot welcome American arms to Mexican soil; he cannot express gratification at the seizure of Mexican territory and the violation of Mexican national integrity, for to do that would lay him open to the charge of be-It will hardly be overlooked that traying his country. Yet he does -assuming that the translation of

Carranza wrote his note for consumption on both sides of the borshow that there has been no out- der. He claims to be the head of break in the city, it will give no the constitutional government of assurance that the crisis may not Mexico. Like President Wilson, he come at any hour in the immediate regards Huerta as a mere unconstitutional pretender and usurper. He before. expresses confidence that his own government is able to make the in the improved conditions of our reparation that the United States military administration is in itself ary force to relieve Mexico City and wants, and he asks the United States worth a great deal. It will enhance to recognize him as the proper au-

City would be no child's play; it that he is head of the real governwould have to be undertaken in ment of Mexico. Moreover, he must realize, unless one has been an intihaste, without opportunity for the find, in the fact that Washington has mate observer of the progression, due preparation that was possible steadfastly refused to recognize how greatly the efficiency of our before General Scott moved his Huerta, a special justification for State militia forces has increased in forces over the same road that would assuming that this attitude will be the last fifteen years. Both the viewed with some sympathy at States and the General Government It is a situation to remind the Washington. It is difficult to see have contributed to this betterment world of the full measure of horror how Carranza could say much less The new law for the further amalgathat a war in Mexico must involve. than he has said in his note. He mation of the State forces into the But it is also one to enforce the must keep himself in such posture national defensive force has just conviction that if there must be a of strength and reserve as will congeneral occupation of the country, tinue him in the confidence of those it should be undertaken with all elements of the Mexican public ing strength only inferior to an vigor and promptness and backed that have been supporting him up to equal additional force of regulars. by a force that will be able to com- this time. To fall weakly into the mand respect and insure complete arms of the Washington Govern- the United States is theoretically to would be to forfeit all hope of sustaining himself in the confidence of Conservationists will examine with his own people. He must insist, so presented at the eleventh Inter- sumed to set up; he must voice that

matum" to the Washington Govern- service.

extravagance and Chauvinism are re-In addition to these quantities, duced to the necessity of poking hu-

oppose on the ground of expense! The chairman's old speeches were

estimated that the output in the ten he has. So has the Democratic party. principal countries dealt with in this So has pretty nearly everybody to return exceed 146,000,000 tons, and do, when he gets up against actualiif the minor producing countries be ties, one time or another. It is fine added, it is probable that the world's to talk about peace and good will, total cuput in 1912 was about 152,- and to dream of universal disarmament; but who, today, isn't rather but the figures so far available indi- that the Mexico situation can be cate that the output in 1912 was cleaned up in comparative short orin a few hours: Huerta can be

### THE VIRTUE OF PREPAR-EDNESS.

It cannot but gratify American pride to note that this country is thoroughly prepared to make the every unit of military and naval between conditions today and conditions on the eve of, and after, the declaration of war with Spain, is startling. We have substituted readiness for unreadiness, organization for chaos, certainty for hesitation, a general staff for a headless and inexpert military system. The authorities have been for years pershown how magnificently it can meet any demand on it.

It has been told by historians of the Franco-German war that Von Moltke was in bed when word was brought to him that Napoleon had declared war. The grim old soldier, if the story may be accepted, turned over in bed, pointed to a pigeon-hole in his desk, ordered that the papers therein he taken out and executed. and then resumed his slumbers.

The dispatch of the fleet to Mexico, the instant readiness to mobilize the army, the splendid efficiency that officers and men have demonstrated within the first hours after resort to force became necessaryall these things show that our own military establishment is now on a footing which deserves to be compared with that of the great war machine of Germany. True, the army is small; but it may be supplemented in short order by the militia forces of the States, which, since the war with Spain, have been placed on a vastly different basis, and are today trained to a higher efficiency than they ever presented

The object lesson we are getting our cwn national sense of dignity, a real power, ready to put forth big

passed, and will further contribute to creation of a second line of fight-

ment, to welcome its intervention, to be measured by the number of men assume that he was gratified at its of military age who could be put WORLD'S IRONANDSTEEL assume that he appearance in force on Mexican soil, into the field. In fact, however, no emergency is conceivable in which such a vast force would or even could be handled in military operainterest a report on the extent of far as he is able, on recognition of tions. The real measure of our the iron ore resources of the world the government which he has as- available strength would better be secured by calculating the number national Geological Congress at insistence as vigorously as he is of men who, in military schools, in colleges, in the military organizations Fut to assume that his invitation of the States, in the regular army, to Washington to withdraw from its, and in service in the armies of other It was estimated that the total hostile posture, and to give him a countries, have had a measure of actual resources of iron ore existing chance to crush Huerta and make military training calculated to make in deposits that can at present be proper amends on behalf of Mexico, them quickly available for actual worked at an economic profit amount is as little, it would seem, as could campaigning. The total of these to 22,408,000,000 long tons, repre- be expected from Carranza. There would be found to number some senting 10,192,000,000 tons of iron. is a long road of diplomatic negotia- hundreds of thousands, and a call This total would supply the requirements of the world for considerably the note of Carranza, and an "ulti- a great proportion of them into

He Was Cautious. The actual resources of the prin- THE "LITTLE NAVY" MEN. | Congressman Martin B. Madden was emmenting the other day on the tendency of certain politicians to keep or 'All right, boss,' replied the darky; Look hyah, boss, chuckled the colcoop in the daytime, would you:

#### cago Inter Ocean. No Use to Him.

"Now, Tommy," reprimanded his other, "den't jet me catch you throw Well, what will I do when the other

# Truths By Women Who Know The Child and Prevention of Crime Juvenile Court Problems

The child problem, involving the causes of crime, is one in which lie the forces which move civilization toward weal or toward woe. Mrs. The world's output in 1911 was pleased that we have battleships Giles Scott Rafter thinks that all the sources that feed the mills of the about 5 per cent below that of 1910, enough to make perfectly certain courts should be studied, and she makes many splendid suggestions that will tend to improve the work of the Juvenile Court. She also more than 5 per cent above that of der? The blockade will be perfect emphasizes the theory that prevention is easier than reformation.

As Mrs. Rafter has made an extensive study of the Juvenile Court United States, Germany, France, the that situation be handled if we had in all its phases, her ideas on the subject, as expressed in the following article, are worth considering.

By MRS. GILES SCOTT RAFTER.

The individual whose eyes are open to the Juvenile Court problems of today is filled with wonder why the process has been so slow in developing methods to prevent the seemingly ever-increasing juvenile delinquency. It is all very be-

As far back as 1840 a law was passed in England, "For the Care and Education of Infanty Who May Be Convicted of Felony." This law provided that upon application, any person under twenty-one years who may be convicted of felony may be placed in the care of individuals or associations that agree to teach and train such persons.

In 1863, Massachusetts passed a law separating children from adults in the courts. In 1877, New York passed a similar law which also provided that no child under sixteen "shail be placed in any prison or place of confinement." Michigan established a "A State Agency For the Care of Juvenile Offenders," in 1872

As enlightened a State as Massa-chusetts did not pass are chusetts did not pass probation laws until 1878. Charles Dickens' plea for the children in many of his writings did more to move people to do some-thing for the abandoned, unloved child than any other person. child than any other person, but eighty years more or less have roll-ed by since he wrote, and still the problem of the child is with us in

All its puzzling features.

Here we are with the children on our hands. Perhaps it is true that our hands. Perhaps it is true that great progress has been made. Perhaps, we have made and are making wonderful plans, do see visions and dream dreams. But in the meanwhile have we any right to let the law lay its hand on our little boys and girls; and we do nothing to change conditions that lead to the arrest of these infants? We are in the grip of tradition. The law which really created the Juvenile Court was that passed by the Illinois Legislature April 21, 1899. Its provisions have constituted the framework of many of the laws passed in other States.

Coupled with the wonder that such a law had not been enacted years

a law had not been enacted years and years ago, is the still greater wonder aroused by the immense field of activity which it opens up and the practically limitless area of possibility which it controls. The child problem, the problem of prob-

Every juvenile court should be a lablater broaden into crime, all these sources that feed the mills of the courts should be studied from the endless supply always at hand. The juvenile court laws, although no longer an experiment, are still in their infancy. Since the passage of their infancy. Since the passage of the Illinois law the growth and de-velopment of the Juvenile court has been rapid and extensive, but few States are satisfied with their original laws.

Would Hold Parent to Account. There is a decided opinion of those who are dealing most directly with the child that the parents or guardians should be summoned as contributing to the offense of the child.

and should be fined and ordered to give security for its good behavior. It will be said that many parents whose children are brought into the courts are already objects of charity. Very true; but taking money
away from people is not the only
way in which to punish them.
A number of fundamental principles underlie Juvenile Court legisiation and its decisions. First, children never should be considered as
criminals, but as victims of circumcriminals, but as victims of circum criminals, but as victims of circumstances. Distinction must be made between neglected, dependent, and wayward children and delinquents and incorrigibles. Second, all the resources of the community should be used by the court to promote the welfare of the child and to protect it. Third children should be tried. Third, children should be tried it. Third, children should be tried in special rooms, with the least possible publicity or display of legal machinery, and the whole process disassociated from criminal procedure. Fourth, the judge should be a "child expert," and the probation officers competent, in adequate number, and adequately paid. Fifth, parents or guardians should be held responsible for the offenses of the child. I would go further than this, responsible for the offenees of the child. I would go further than this, knowing from years of work and constant association with children that arresting a child destroys a part of that child's nature that no judge nor jury in the land ever can

covery of the North Pole" and Miss peas.

taining will be Mrs. Knowland, Mrs. and pearl bands.

ton, and Misses Page, Howell, Hayes, pearl bands.

Sydney Snowden Stabler, of St. Mary from Virginia.

of the church, officiating, in the pres- Palms, ferns and pink roses adorned

ence of a large gathering of relatives the house. Mrs. Cobey, mother of the

Shepard will give a musical program.

y Mrs. Raker and Mrs. Towner.

Newlands, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Oliver,

Hawley, and Hill will be ushers.

county, Md., son of Dr. and Mrs. Au-



replace or heal over. I have seen it again and again; there is a shock to, a tearing down of, self-respect that never can be overcome. So I firmly believe that the parent or guardian should be the one arrested in place of the child, for the first offense, at

There are not so many "Artful Dodgers" and "Charlie Bates" in the world as we are led to believe. There should be an attractive There should be an attractive waiting room in every juvenile court building, which should be set apart for children, so that cases may be dealt with, one at a time. No adults should be allowed in the room, only those concerned with the children. For the moral effect on a child, itself, it is always wise to get from the child a preliminary statement as to the reasons for his or her being brought to the court. It is the direct and natural method of approach, and a child will appre of approach, and a child will appre-ciate its reasonableness and jus-

A separate register of convicted offenders should be kept and the statutes should provide for jury and counsel when demanded. With children the question of reformation is especially important. The chief causes of crime are not believed to be either intemperance, avarice, or criminality, but neglected child-hood; for neglected childhood means neglected character at an age when character is still plastic

Children Fill Institutions. Children under arrest for the first time are even more peculiarly susceptible to influences than other children, and the impressions made at this crisis go far to fix their lives. If you catch character young and at the right moment you can do almost anything with it. Studying over the sad history of punitive laws and punitive institutions, it is stitutions through the world at all times has been under twenty-five

years.
What a commentary upon civilization! Society has to answer for millions upon millions of law-made criminals. It is recognized that pre-vention is much easier than refor-mation, still we go right on paying out millions of dollars each year for out millions of dollars each year for prisons, jails, reformatories that don't reform, insane asylums, refuge homes, and all the other wretched institutions for the despair of man-kind, and yet find it almost and often quite impossible to get laws passed working toward improved sanitation housing reform compulsanitation, housing reform, compul-sory school attendance, the de-velopment of the home life, the wider use of school buildings for social centers, and many other resocial centers, and many other re-forms that would push forward the solution of this juvenile problem. Froebel said: "We must look to the mothers of the country for the country's welfare. If this child country's welfare. If this child problem is ever to be solved we must look to the fathers and mothers of the country for the country's welfare and this can only be attained through trained parenthood."

The News of Society

EAR Admiral and Mrs. Robert in marriage by her father, wore a gown

E. Peary and Miss Shepard of white crepe meteor satin, trimmed

# The Silver Lining Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

White House will soon be stormed with applicants for the postmastership of

As yet Dudley Field Malone has not een proffered the office of Collector of

From what we've heard of the Mexican customs, we would not like to col lect any of them.

THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ-



an' eager to fight by proxy as enny-

The frost will never nip the crop of early spring baseball excuses. See you out at the game.

Get 'em coming and going. Sell 'em arms and ammunition, and then go to Mexico and steal them back. Bad bustness oh what?

Porfirio Diaz is at Monte Carlo. Lay few pesos on the red, white and blue orfirio, old top. Sure winners.

Queer, can't think of anything but baseball and war, in the ordernamed.

We should have recognized Huerta never get close enough to him to do so Have to recognize him through a spy-



Might say something about the veather. It was a beautiful day yeserday, but, of course, we can't take all the credit for that

General Maas will soon sound like his name looks. Little diagram? Bleats. Well, why not say something about the latest fashion in dresses?

Grape juice is dead, suffrage is slumpering, and the Chautauqua circuit is overplayed. Guess we might diagnose our case as spring fever.



En Route to Tampico (via Thoughtiess). We are only a week back of the fleet Do not construe this as a weak back of the fleet. Being a thousand miles at sea, we have not encountered any Mexican cavalry. More later,

ORVILLE JUNK. Special War Correspondent of the Silver Lining.

## What's on the Program in Washington Today

Meetings, evening:
Masonic—The New Jerusalem, No. 9, F. C.;
George C. Whiting, No. 22, 6 o'clock (special), F. C., 7:30 o'clock (stated); Temple-Noyes, No. 32, M. M. Royal Arch Chapter—Washington. No. 2, M. Eastern Star—William F. Hunt, No. 15, official visitation.

Odd Fellows-Columbia Lodge, No. 10, Salem, No. 22, and Excelsior, No. 17. Knights of Pythias-Harmony Lodge, No. 21; Uniform Rank. J. T. Coldwell Company. Maccabees-Georgetown and District Tents.

Meeting of Young People's Socialist League, \$11 E street northwest, 8:15 p. m. Amusements.

Columbia- 'The Runaway," 2:15 and 8:15 p.

Belasco-"Ambition," 8:20 p. m. Poli's-"Romeo and Juliet," 2:15 and 8:15 p.

Keith's-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Casino-Vaudeville, afternoon and evening. Cosmos-Vaudeville, afternoon and evening. American-Vaudeville, afternoon and evening. Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

### THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAL



way says she guesses the Congressmen must work awfully hard and stay in session nearly all night as she sees so much in the paper about the eleventhhour attacks they make.

# Why Ireland Has Need of Parliament

James Creelman Finds Intolerance Only in Armed Ulster-Declares Home Rule Will Sweep Away Religious and Sectional Antag onism.

HAT an Irish parliament is needed to sweep away antagonistic sectional and religious feeling is the conclusion drawn by James Creelman, after a careful investigation of sentiment in the island, now torn by the struggle involved in the home rule question. He quotes Catholic leaders, political and religious, to show that the only intolerance found is in Protestant Ulster, and he cites interviews to show the feeling.

By JAMES CREELMAN.

(Copyright, 1914, by James Creelman,) DUBLIN, April 23, 1914.- 'One of the best proofs that an Irish parliament would not suffer the persecution of Protestants is the fact that here in Catholic Dublin the city government pays half as much in salaries to Protestants as it does to Catholics," said the lord mayor of Dublin.

He had just come from a dinner given by Archbishop Walsh, and his gold chain of office sparkled across

An hour before I had seen a splendid great portrait of William of Orange in the Mansion House, and an equestrian statue of the same Protestant conqueror standing in front of the beautiful old Irish par iament building, a monument that was pulled down a few years ago by riotous students and at once restored by the Catholic common council of Dublin.

And standing in sight of the statues of Grattan and Smith O'Brein. both Protestant Nationalists, I could see at the other end of busy upper Sackville street, St. Gauden's monument to Parnell, the Protestant Nationalist, while between were the figures of Daniel O'Connell and Father Matthew, with a majestic high column reared above all the figures of Lord Nelson, emblem of the armed domination of England.

There's No Intolerance. In the room of state of the United Irish League I had just seen in the place of honor busts of Grattan and Thomas Davis, Protestant Nationalists, and between them a portrait of Alfred Webb, Protestant treasurer of the Irish party. On the opposite wall hung the arms of the four provinces

embroidered by two Protestant "It makes me sick to hear this hypocritical talk about the Catholic majority of Ireland being intolerant and hostile towards Protestants." said the lord mayor. "We don't ask

and hostile towards Protestants, said the lord mayor. "We don't ask whether a man is a Protestant or a Catholic, but whether he is a Nationalist or a Unionist.

"I myself meet a tremendous number of Protestants through an Irish cattle industry of which I am secretary, and we are good ffiends. Outside of Ulster there is no feeling of denominational bitterness in the everyday life of the people. Outside of Ulster the Protestants show courtesy and kindness.

"Here in Dublin the question of religion never enters into our municipal politics. Not only do we pay half as much in salaries to Protestants at Catholics, but we have

half as much in salaries to Protes-tants as to Catholics, but we have deliberately adopted a system of fil-ing all clerical posttions by open competitive examinations, which we competitive exam certainly would not have done if we desired to make religious distinct "We have a number of Protestants in our common council. In the last in our common council. In the last twenty years there have been three Protestants of conspicuous ability in

Only In Ulster.

"Two of them, Sir Thomas D. Pile and James Shanks, have been elected by the Catholic Nationalists to the office of lord mayor; and the third, Richard Jones, of the council of the chamber of commerce, has been elected year after year to the governing body of the great Rich-mond district lunatic asylum, which represents four counties, and he has

been chosen by his Catholic associ-ates for twelve succeeding years as

ates for twelve succeeding years as chairman."

The lord mayor's dark eyes snapped and his voice rose.

"It is utter nonsense to attempt to defeat Irish home rule by a cry of religious persecution that can be answered completely by a tour among the people. Now, you yourself have been traveling about in the Catholic parts of the country. Have you found the Catholics bitter against Protestants."

I had to admit that I found open religious antagonism only in armed Ulster.

"Of course. And that is what ev-

"Of course. And that is what everybody else finds. We find Protestants outside of Ulster, as a general rule, easy to work with and reasonable to deal with. Now and then we meet bigot among them, but it is only fair to say that there are Catholic bigots, too.

"Now take the situation in Protestant Belfast and in Catholic Dublin. The men who are organizing and training the Irish volunteers as an answer to the arming and drilling of the Ulster volunteers, asked me to allow them to meet in the Mansion House and to preside over the meeting. I refused to do it because I knew that John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, would never sanction anything that might em-

er sanction anything that might em bitter the situation. Declined to Organize. "Up to this moment the Irish party has declined to recognize or official ly encourage the Irish volunteers. Yet a great army has been quietly and spontaneously organized by the

people themselves. people themselves.

"If we wanted to attack or antagonize Protestants, John Redmond, with the Irish party behind him, could organize a nation-wide boycott against Protestant business men. We could drive their merchant princes and bankers into bankruptcy by natronizing only Catholics. We by patronizing only Catholics. We could carry such a boycott to the point of ruin. Maybe, if the home rule bill should be defeated, that is what will happen." what will happen."
In Cork, the high sheriff of the

city, Mr. Tilson, is a Protestant, elected, like his two Protestant predecessors, by an overwhelmingly Catholic common council. Seeing and hearing these things, I recalled the words of George Clark, of the great Belfast shipbuilding firm, Workman & Clark:

"If we have to have a Catholic parliament, for that is what home rule means, I will move out of Ireland, and I feel sure that most of the Proestant business men who have Proestant business men who have built up this part of the island will also abandon the country. We will never, never accept home rule." Parliament Needed.

see of Ireland today the more I am convinced that an Irish parliament is imperatively needed, if for no other reason than to bring the people together. The energetic Ulster Protestants have lived so long as a political part of England, and the Catholics of the west and south have worked so long for Ireland alone that they are far apart and do not understand each

All this may be difficult for Amer-

Perhaps if they meet again for the sake of Ireland's future in the old hall where Grattan's parliament, during its brief independence, during its brief independence, wrought so greatly for Irish pros-perity, they might learn to know and trust each other as the northern and southern peoples of the Ur-States, ong separated by the slav-ery question, came to see each other

confirming more and more strongly the truths that come from on high and are contained in the sacred writings."-Sir John Herschel, Illustrious Astronomer.

LANDSLIDES IN THE JORDAN VALLEY. By G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, LL. D., F. G. S. A. (Geologist: Author of "The Ice Age in North America," "Man and the Gla-

cial Period," Etc).

HE story of the crossing of the Jordon by Joshua's host (Joshua 3:13-17) is as perfect a description as could be given of the effects of a landslide which tempor-

arily dammed up the river above them. It is simply said that "the waters which came down from above stood, and rose up in one heap, a great way off, at Adam, the

city which is beside Zarethan; and those that went down toward the sea of the Arabah, even the Salt sea, were wholly cut off." And later it is said that after the people passed over, "the waters of the Jordan re-turned unto their place, and went over all its banks, as aforetime."

The geo ogical situation is here a very interesting one and fits exactly into the situation so that the geologist has no difficulty in believing the story. The water in the Dead sea and Jordan valley stood at one time 1,600 feet higher than now, so that a lake extended from Lake Merom southward through the val-ley of the Jordan and the Dead sea, and twenty-five or thirty miles beyond. This was during the glacial period when the rainfall was great-er and the evaporation less than now. On the passing away of these conditions the lake was gradually dried up to its present dimensions. But meanwhile the streams coming in from every side had deposited a

hundred feet or more of sediment over the Jordan valley, leaving it

in much the condition in which an old mill pond is found when the water is first drawn off. In the vicinity of Jericho the valley covered with this deposit is about fifteen miles wide. The River Jordan has cut a chan

nel through this unconsolidated sedi-ment about 100 feet deep. This chan-nel is now on an average about a quarter of a mile wide, with a flood plain which is annually overflowed by water, extending to the high banks. As this inner gorge is being con-stantly enlarged by the erosion of the stream it must have been narrower 3,000 years ago than it is now.
The conditions, therefore, make it very easy at certain points for a landslide to occur which should temporarily dam the stream and produce arily dam the stream and produce exactly the succession of events described in the Bible. There is an Arab'c account of a similar interruption in the flow of the Jordan twenty-five miles above Damieh, in A. D. 1378. Not more than 200 years ago the Columbia river in Oregon was dammed up at the Cascades by an immense landslide, but in this case the obstruction was permanent, since the obstruction was permanent, since it turned the water over the rocks which now form the cascades. (Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

## Cause of Commotion.

Did you ever have a forceful female presiding in your kitchen who kept you constantly in a turmoil for fear she might bring the house down about your ears? Rose Stahl tells a story of such a

One afternoon the town experienced a slight shock of earmquake Pictures were thrown down, crock-ery and furniture rattled about. In the midst of the tumult the mistress went to the head of the stairs and called out in a resigned tone:
"Lizzie, what are you doing now?"-

Young's Magazine

Back to the Bible "All human discoveries seem to be made only for the purpose of

with clearer eves.